

Iron County Register.

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OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a-Year in Advance.

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Washington Correspondence.

BY WALLACE HASSFORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—There is food for thought in the statement made by the President in his message vetoing the bonus bill to the effect that there will be a deficiency in the revenues during the present fiscal year of 672 millions. The Democrats have insisted for weary months that the economy claims of the Republicans were unfounded in fact and that the Government was spending more money than was coming in, and that a private business conducted on such a basis would be considered to be very badly run. Any level-headed business man facing such a situation would try desperately to either increase income or cut down expenses. But the Republican administration, in fullest and unrestricted control of all branches of the Government, is doing neither. The Wall Street Journal, which surely knows a good deal about finance, takes the position that the Congress does not understand that increases in tax rates above certain points usually reduce the volume of money obtained through that taxation. In nothing is this so apparent as in tariff taxation. The Underwood law, with its moderate rates, brought in almost 400 millions per year; the rates permitted a reasonable amount of importation of manufactured articles, yet not enough to seriously compete with the American-made goods. The importations had the salutary effect of restraining the American manufacturer from profiteering off the home market. But quite the opposite is true of the Fordney law, in which a multitude of rates are so high as to prohibit or greatly reduce importations; in many important cases (such as aluminum ware, entirely controlled in America by Secretary Mellon's companies) the rate is practically prohibitive. Mellon now has a monopoly of the American market and can advance rates on every article made of aluminum in the United States. With aluminum wares shut out, no revenue can be collected at the port of entry on that important item. In the case of wool, there is a difference; this country cannot produce enough for the home supply, hence much will enter regardless of the duty, but the duty will cause an increase in the price of every article into which it enters or is even claimed to enter. The net result of the heavy rate increases on most articles will be a decided drop in the revenue obtained by the Treasury, a pronounced increase in the cost to the consumer of every article the importation of which is thus further restricted, and the necessity for the people to pay yet other taxes to make up for those lost through the failure of European goods to enter our custom houses. Already there are hints thrown out of the necessity of laying additional taxation to meet the deficit now piling up—amounting to about \$34 for each head of a family in the land. Of course, the burden falls heaviest on the larger families and those who like to buy the better class of goods.

For three and a half years, the Republicans have absolutely controlled the Congress and for nineteen months have had all branches of the Government. The war ended almost four years ago; all war expenses have ended excepting interests on bonds, the care of the injured soldiers and the widows and orphans, and certain other smaller items. After deducting all of these, it is found that the present administration is spending more than twice as much per annum as the Wilson administration was using just before the war began. The full figure can be obtained from the recent very able speech of Senator Simmons in the Senate. For more than a year every Republican who made a speech on the subject has loudly claimed that the administration was saving money and cutting appropriations. They have used every system of juggling known to financial sharpers and three-card monte men, but in the end the President himself, faced by the fear of the bonus adding fresh embarrassments to the Treasury, has had to admit that all their claims were false. In the necessity of giving a clinching reason why the bonus should not be paid he admits that the expenses of the Government in the present fiscal year (from midnight of June 30, 1922, to midnight of June 30, 1923) are running two-thirds of a billion ahead of the income of the Treasury. It has not been a month since Republican leaders in Congress were vociferating loudly about saving 75 millions per month; only a few months ago General Dawes listed hundreds of items as "savings" most

of which were unexpended balances of appropriations, some of them 18 or 20 years old. But all were listed as "saved this year." One was an old unspent balance left after digging the Panama Canal; another was the sum of \$5,000 voted 16 years ago to the widow of a New England Senator, she was rich and would not accept it, so it remained in the Treasury. It is now claimed as one of the "economies" of the Harding administration. A few years of such "economy" would put Uncle Sam in the hands of the Sheriff.

Reed's Respect for the Truth.

(From the New York World (Dem.))

The other day Senator Reed told an audience in Missouri that if the United States had "entered into an alliance such as the league we would now be preparing to send our boys across the ocean to fight alongside Greeks and British against the Turks."

This will be news to the Greeks. They will be surprised to learn that being a member of the league means rushing troops to Asia Minor to help them against the Turks. And when they notice that no member of the league has sent a soldier to help them they will wonder why the United States, if a member of the league, would behave so differently. For Argentina is a member, but not an Argentinean soldier is on his way to help them. Sweden is a member, but not a Swedish soldier is being sent to Asia Minor. Great Britain is a member of the league, but all the British troops in Asia Minor are there not to help the Greeks but to protect British interests.

And finally the United States is not a member of the league, but twenty American destroyers have been sent to Turkish waters. We have more military forces at this moment on the way to the seat of trouble than any member of the league except Great Britain and France. We are the only important nation in the Western Hemisphere that is not in the league and we are also the only nation in the Western Hemisphere that has sent armed forces to Turkey.

If Senator Reed had any interest in the truth he would have noted these facts.

Killing of Soldiers' Bonus Aids Ship Bonus, G. O. P. Believes.

With the defeat of the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill, advocates of the ship bonus, including President Harding and Chairman Lasker of the United States Shipping Board, believe that this scheme to sell \$3,000,000,000 worth of vessels for \$200,000,000 and pay the purchasers \$75,000,000 a year to operate them, has a better prospect of passage in the present Republican Congress.

Provision for the payment of the soldiers' adjusted compensation would have required a total of \$3,000,000,000 in the next thirty years and an immediate appropriation of about \$75,000,000 to establish the necessary administrative organization. This commitment in favor of the former soldiers of the World War would have made it difficult if not practically impossible for the Harding administration to get Congressional authorization for the vast sums which it is proposed to vote for a bonus to the shipowners who buy the people's merchant marine for less than a tenth of its original cost.

The lobby that has been active in behalf of the ship bonus bill for the last eighteen months is understood to have foreseen the trouble it would experience if the soldiers' compensation was granted. As a result, the influence of this lobby was added to that of all the other interests which were fighting the soldiers' bill.

President Harding's arguments against the soldiers' bonus are equally valid against the subsidy to shipowners, but they will not be urged by him in respect to Chairman Lasker's plan to sell the people's fleet and in addition pay \$75,000,000 to the purchasers to operate it at a profit to themselves, free from taxation.

In the message accompanying his veto of the soldiers' bill President Harding pointed out that there would be a Treasury deficit of \$850,000,000 in 1923 and a further deficit for the year succeeding, even after counting upon all interest collections on foreign indebtedness which the Government is likely to receive." Then came this striking utterance:

"To add to our pledges to pay, except as necessity compels, must seem no less than government folly. Inevitably it means increased taxation, which Congress was unwilling to levy for the purpose of this bill, and will turn us from the course toward economy so essential to promote the ac-

tivities which contribute to common welfare."

Within three days after writing that argument against the soldier's bill, President Harding announced his intention of calling Congress back into special session on Nov. 15 to pass the ship bonus bill. In pressing for the passage of this measure, which contemplates appropriations of \$75,000,000 a year for ten years, the lending of \$125,000,000 to private interests at 2 per cent a year, and the exemption of taxes on the ships bought by the shipowners from the Government at ten per cent of their cost to the people, President Harding appears not at all conscious that he would thereby commit "a governmental folly," or that he would be adding "to our pledges to pay, except as necessity compels."

Control of the House of Representatives in the next Congress would mean the death of President Harding's ship bonus, and he is therefore eager to hurry it into law before the present Republican Congress loses its grip on legislation.

Blanket Ballot To Be Used in November.

Attention of the voters this year is called to the new ballot to be voted at the coming general election in November, which is entirely different from that heretofore voted in this state. In place of the strip ballots containing only the names of one party on each strip heretofore used in this state, the last legislature provided for the use of the Australian blanket ballot, which contains the names of all the candidates on all the tickets on one blanket ballot.

All the Democratic candidates will be listed in one column under the heading described as the Democratic ticket. Immediately under the word "Democratic" will appear a circle. All persons desiring to vote the straight Democratic ticket on the blanket ballot should place a cross (X) mark in the circle. It is essential that this cross mark be placed within the circle, or the vote will not be counted for Democratic candidates.

Should a voter not care to vote the straight ticket, he or she may "split" in this manner: No crossing out names will be done, but to the left of each candidate's name will appear a square and in this square the voter must place a cross mark (X) which designates the candidate for whom the voter is casting his ballot.

The device for the Democratic party is the Statue of Liberty, and that of the Republican party is the time-honored Elephant.

Lost—A horse and two mules; one four year old brown horse with little white in forehead and white hind foot; one three year old black mare mule with white nose and one two year old mule of same description. Any one who finds or knows of these animals put them up and I will pay for your trouble. Notify G. W. Graham, Route 1, Piedmont, Mo.

Annapolis Boy Loses Eye and Hand.

(Piedmont Journal-Banner.)

Monroe Slusher, 6-year-old Annapolis youth, the son of George Slusher, suffered the loss of his left eye, the loss of the fingers and thumb of his left hand and suffered painful mutilation of his right hand and about his face and body. Saturday, when a dynamite cap which he held in his left hand exploded. The boy had in his possession a dozen or more of the caps which he had found in a shed used by road contractors for the storage of dynamite and other materials.

The injured boy was brought to Piedmont Sunday and remained here until the following day under the care of local physicians. Hopes were held that the sight of the eye could be partially restored, but Dr. Wm. Spaulding, an eye specialist, of Poplar Bluff, pronounced that nothing more than to save the eye ball could be done, and that the loss of the sight would be total.

It is said that the shed in which the explosives were stored was left unlocked, and there was nothing left to indicate a warning of the danger at hand. Since the accident it is learned that for several days small boys had been playing with dynamite fuse and caps taken from the shed.

The Service Construction Company is a Poplar Bluff concern. It is said that the superintendent in charge of the construction work at Annapolis disappeared from Annapolis immediately after the accident.

Removing the Pinfeathers.

To remove obstinate pinfeathers from a fowl use one of the ordinary little (ten cent) strawberry hullers that can be bought almost anywhere.

In Behalf of Representative Black.

EMINENCE, Mo., Sept. 22, 1922.

Editor Register—I notice that the Democracy of Iron county has nominated as its candidate for member of the Missouri House of Representatives, Hon. Redmond Black, with whom I had the pleasure of serving as a member of the 51st General Assembly, and, since the office of Representative is in reality a state-wide office, and Iron County's Representative has as much to do with the passage of laws that affect the other counties as the Representatives of those other counties have, I feel constrained to urge the voters of your county to again elect Mr. Black to this very important office. As a member of the 51st Assembly he was found on the right side of every question, especially those acts which affected the farmers' interests. He seldom, if ever, missed a roll-call, and attended the meetings of all committees of which he was a member. In the committees of a legislative body is where the real work is done, and I believe that Mr. Black's experience will be of great benefit not only to his constituents locally but to the state at large. He was one of the five Democratic members of the House committee on Roads and Highways, and with untiring energy helped push the House bill for the distribution of the \$60,000,000 road money to a successful termination, thus frustrating the efforts of those special interests which desired and fought vigorously to have that immense fund expended on a few roads between the large cities of the state. I fear that amendments detrimental to the interests of the rural sections of the state will be offered to that law at the next session of the Legislature, and sincerely hope that men like Mr. Black, who did so much in that fight for equal and exact justice to all sections of the state, will be returned to the coming session. Mr. Black is a consistent Democrat, but the interest of the State, and not party expediency, was the first consideration with him in all matters that came before that body.

Yours very truly,
D. L. BALES.

Reed-Hatridge.

A marriage of interest to a number of Iron Countyans took place in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on Sunday, October 1st, 1922, when Miss Nettie Hatridge, of Bellevue, Mo., became the bride of Mr. Edwin A. Reed of Chickasha, Oklahoma. Only a few friends were present, Rev. Dr. Frank H. Hampton performing the ceremony.

The bride was 'gowned in midnight blue canton crepe, and wore a corsage of bride's roses. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Reed left for their home in Chickasha, where Mr. Reed represents the Aetna Life Insurance Co.

A GUEST.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

—Advertisement.

Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Cooperative Observer at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., for the week ending Monday, September 25, 1922:

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	Temperature.		Precipitation.
		Highest.	Lowest.	
Tuesday	19	78	50	T
Wednesday	20	70	58	
Thursday	21	73	56	
Friday	22	83	49	
Saturday	23	83	48	
Sunday	24	82	50	
Monday	25	73	47	

NOTE.—The precipitation includes rain, hail, sleet and melted snow, and is recorded in inches and hundredths. Ten inches of snow equal one inch of rain. "T" indicates trace of precipitation. ARCADIA College Observer.

To The Public.

I now have a first-class mechanic in my employ at the Chevrolet Sales Station and Garage. Prepared to work on any kind of car and guarantee satisfaction. Call and see us when in trouble. Reasonable charges.

H. L. BELL.
Ironton, Mo., August 28, 1922.



Compare flavor and crispness! KELLOGG'S against any Corn Flakes you ever ate!

Takes the rough edges off hopping out of the covers these snappy mornings just thinking about that lusty bowl of Kellogg's Corn Flakes waiting down-stairs! Big and brown and crispy-crunchy flakes—a revelation in appetizing flavor, wonderful in wholesome goodness—the most delicious cereal you ever tasted!

Instantly you like Kellogg's, not only because of appealing flavor, but because Kellogg's are not "leathery"! Kellogg's are a delight to eat, as the little folks as well as the big ones will tell you! And Kellogg's ought to be best—they're the original Corn Flakes! You have only to make comparison to realize that quickly!



KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes for tomorrow morning's spread! They get the day started right! Insist upon KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes in the RED and GREEN package—the kind that are not leathery!

Kellogg's

CORN FLAKES

Also makers of KELLOGG'S KRUMBS and KELLOGG'S BRAN, cooked and krumbled

C. A. FULDNER, OPT. D.

—OF THE—

FIRM OF FULDNER & COMPANY.

(Successors to Fuldner & Kitchen.)

Marina Bldg., 308 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo., specializing in the Correction of Eyesight, Eyestrain, and the proper Fitting of Glasses, will again be in

IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Any word may be left for him there.

Bismarck, Wednesday, Oct. 25. Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.

NOTE—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Ironton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

—Adv

Points the Way—For Others. We are not disparaging idealism, but an "idealism" is too frequently a man who has high notions of what the other fellow ought to do.—Boston Transcript.

Bell's Garage, Ironton.



World's
Lowest Priced
FULLY
EQUIPPED
Automobile

\$525

f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

The People's Car
See it
Compare it
Try it as Our Guest

MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

Project 107—A, Iron County.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the County Clerk, Ironton, Missouri, and endorsed "Proposal for constructing (or improving) State Road Project 107—A," will be received by the State Highway Commission until 1:30 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of October, 1922, and at that time will be publicly opened and read at the County Court House.

The proposed work includes grading, constructing a gravel pavement 12 feet wide, and a bituminous macadam pavement 16 feet wide, together with any incidental work on the State Road from Ironton, northwestwardly, the total length of the improvement being 0.975 miles.

Plans and specifications are on file and may be inspected in the office of the County Clerk, in the office of Division Engineer S. M. Rudder, 301 Bristol Bldg., Webster Groves, Missouri, or at the offices of the State Highway Commission, Jefferson City, Missouri.

A set of plans and specifications may be obtained from Mr. Rudder upon deposit of ten dollars (\$10.00), which amount will be refunded if both plans and specifications are returned in good condition within ten days after date of the letting.

Proposals shall be submitted upon blank forms provided for the purpose by Mr. Rudder, and shall be accompanied by a certified check made payable to the Treasurer of the State of Missouri, for five (5) per cent of the amount of the bid. A proposal bond cannot be accepted in lieu of a certified check, and a bid when accompanied by a proposal bond will be automatically rejected.

Payments will be made on monthly estimates, but should not be expected prior to the last of the month for the estimate of the preceding month.

The right is reserved by the State Highway Commission to reject any or all bids.

B. H. PIEPMER, Chief Engineer, Jefferson City, Mo.

MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

Project 107—B, Iron County.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the County Clerk, Ironton, Missouri, and endorsed "Proposal for constructing (or improving) State Road Project 107—B," will be received by the State Highway Commission until 1:30 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of October, 1922, and at that time will be publicly opened and read at the County Court House.

The proposed work includes grading, constructing culverts, and a bituminous macadam pavement 16 feet wide, together with any incidental work on the State Road from Ironton, northwestwardly, the total length of the improvement being 0.975 miles.

Plans and specifications are on file and may be inspected in the office of the County Clerk, in the office of Division Engineer, S. M. Rudder, 301 Bristol Building, Webster Groves, Mo., or at the office of the State Highway Commission, Jefferson City, Mo.

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